medicines and other appliances purchased from foreign countries for use in the hospitals of the State in each of the five preceding years;

(*b*) what is the total value of such medicines, etc., purchased from other parts of India;

(*c*) what is the total value of the medicines locally manufactured and purchased?

A.—The GENERAL SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. H. V. Ramasvami).—

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*)	82,735	78,795	93,339
(*b*)	60,200	66,815	1,20,792
(*c*)	26,600	35,054	20,167
Total ...	1,69,535	1,80,664	2,34,298

	1933-34	1934-35
	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*)	46,982	80,480
(*b*)	79,516	86,420
(*c*)	22,592	31,670
Total ...	1,49,090	1,98,570

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Are you taking steps to prepare all medicines locally as far as possible?

The SENIOR SURGEON (Sastravaidyapravina Dr. S. Subba Rao).—Yes; last year, for example, more than Rs. 31,000 worth of medicines have been prepared locally in the Government Industrial Laboratory. If the same medicines were imported from outside, they would have cost us much more.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Is it not a fact that foreign medicines do not suit us so well as local ones?

Dr. S. SUBBA RAO.—I do not think so.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—In 1932-33, there is a cent per cent increase in the value of medicines purchased from outside as compared with the purchase during the previous year, and there is also a fall in the medicines purchased locally. What is the reason?

Dr. S. SUBBA RAO.—Notice.

Travelling Libraries.

Q.—6. Messrs. T. MADIAH GOWDA (Chennapatna Taluk); **R. RANGIAH** (Chennapatna Municipality); **VEERASANJEEVE GOWDA** (Closepet Taluk); **S. KARIAPPA** (Kankanhalli Taluk) and **A. M. VENKATASAMIAH** (Closepet Municipality).—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) were travelling libraries instituted at any time;

(*b*) if so, when;

(*c*) what is the amount spent for purchase of books to these libraries;

(*d*) how many travelling libraries are in working order at present?

A.—The GENERAL SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. H. V. Ramasvami).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) In 1919.

(*c*) Rs. 15,400.

(*d*) Nil.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—What was the number of travelling libraries organised in 1919?

Mr. H. V. RAMASVAMI.—Notice.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—What happened to the books after the libraries ceased to function?

Mr. H. V. RAMASVAMI.—They were given to various schools at taluk headquarters.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—What was the total number of books?

Mr. H. V. RAMASVAMI.—There were about 77 sets.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Are all the books in use in those schools at present?

Mr. H. V. RAMASVAMI.—That is the presumption.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Is there no necessity for travelling libraries now?

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari).—They were not working properly and in view of that experience, they were closed down.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Is it not possible to revive the libraries and make them work better?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Every attempt was made in that direc-

tion, but it was found that people did not take sufficient interest. If the village panchayets want them now, they may try. Government will give them necessary facilities.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM.—Will the Government extend financial help to all the village panchayets which want to start libraries ?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—If they are willing to start and maintain them and send up proper schemes, we shall consider the question of giving suitable grants.

Mr. T. RAMACHANDRA.—Are there any more sets of books available for being given to deserving private institutions ?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—None.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA.—Why not the books be taken back from the schools and given over to village panchayets ? They must have been given to the schools only on a loan basis.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—No, they were given away outright.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—BILLS.

I. Statement of General Principles of the Bill further to Amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) explained the general principles of the bill as follows :—

"Under Section 179 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, it is obligatory on the part of the person declared to be the purchaser at revenue sales to deposit immediately twenty-five per cent of the bid amount, and under Section 180 of the said Code, he is required to pay the balance before sunset of the fifteenth day from that on which the sale took place. In some cases the purchasers are the persons for whose benefit the sales are held. For example, the sale may be on account of arrears due to a co-operative society or to an inamdar from his tenant. At present, no option is allowed by the Code to set off the purchase money against any amount due to the purchaser himself from such sale proceeds. This is likely to work as a hardship. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Land Revenue Code by the addition of a new Section 180A on the lines of the rules contained in the Civil Procedure Code in the matter of allowing a concession of set-off when the decree-holder purchases the property in a civil court sale."

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO represented that whereas under the Civil Procedure Code, the set-off was being given only after the claims were legally ascertained and declared, the bill proposed to give the set-off in respect of arrears due to co-operative societies or inamdars. In cases of the latter type, the interests of the judgment debtor and the tenant would be adversely affected. He therefore objected to giving a set-off to societies and inamdars unless and until they established their claims in a civil court.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN corrected the member by stating that the set-off was proposed to be allowed only in respect of ascertained claims—whether in the case of co-operative or revenue suits.

Mr. Malur SUBBA RAO thought that the bill would cause greater hardship than at present. He was against the grant of concession of set-off to co-operative societies as they could easily afford to purchase the auction property by actually paying the full amount of the sale and then getting a refund in respect of their dues. Otherwise, he was afraid that, in the case of valuable properties, the society might manage to bring them to sale and create special opportunities for some influential director or member to purchase them for just the decreed amount. Sometimes the society might get a property sold for a song in favour of its own favourites thus creating a handicap to the judgment-debtor from fully discharging the decretal amount, even though it was a valuable property. He therefore considered that unless some special safeguards were created in favour of the debtors, they would be put to very severe hardships.